23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 RJ Soviet Union RJ
Great Russia RF1

CHAPTER 4

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (Russia)

Capital, Moscow (Moskva); area, 6,501,500, population, 111,000,000

SU 131 GR 131

THE RUSSIAN SFSR is the largest, most populous, and economically the most important union republic of the USSR, extending over nearly four fifths of the total area and including more than one half the total population of the Soviet Union. Its frontiers coincide with those of the USSR in the north and east, along the seas of the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific. Only in the southwest and west do the other union republics intervene between the territory of the Russian SFSR and the international border of the USSR. Since the acquisition of the northern half of East Prussia, the Russian SFSR extends over the vast distance of nearly 7,000 miles, from the area of Kaliningrad (20° E) to the tip of the Chukchi Peninsula (170° W). From north to south, the maximum extent varies from 1,500 miles in the east to 2,500 miles in the west.

SU 133* GR 133

The Russian SFSR has essentially a lowland relief, consisting of the East European plain and, beyond the Urals, of the West Siberian lowland and bordered by mountain systems in the east (Central Siberian plateau and peripheral ranges) and in the southeast (Altay and Sayan mountains). In the southwest, the Russian SFSR extends to the crest of the Greater Caucasus. The principal rivers of the USSR flow through this republic: the Volga and the Don rivers in the south of the European part, the Onega, Northern Dvina, and Pechora rivers in the north, and in Siberia the Ob' (with its chief affluent, the Irtysh), the Yenisey, the Lena, the Yana, the Indigirka, and the Kolyma rivers; all these streams flow north into the seas of the Arctic Ocean. Only the Amur River has an easterly course, emptying into the Sea of Okhotsk of the Pacific Ocean.

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